

FRANCE'S DIPLOMATIC WOES.

ANTICLERICALS UNDERMINE THE ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

Italy Alone Profits by Understanding With France—King Victor Plans the Old Game Between Contending Foes—French and Russian Policies at Loggerheads in the Levant.

ROME, Nov. 22.—The Vatican has learned that, through the agency of M. Barrois, M. Waldeck-Rousseau had an interview with the King of Italy at San Rossore, between Florence and Pisa. On both banks of the Tiber the return to power of the former President of the Council is regarded as being near at hand, and it is believed that he will then give a new direction to the diplomacy of the French Republic. The coming together of France and Italy opens the new diplomatic period; according to M. Naquet, to M. Jaures and the Dreyfusard writers, it is only a beginning.

All at once the republic throws the European chessboard into confusion. The Quai d'Orsay finds an assistant in the Quirinal. To the do-nothing King, Humbert I., a sovereign eager for action succeeds. Anticlerical, coldly passionate, anxious to requite the proud inflexibility of the Pope, very much opposed to France, but conciliatory and an opportunist, Victor Emmanuel III. seizes the favorable chance.

The people was drawing away from his dynasty, which played with its hopes. At the moment when to win back popular confidence he rests his throne on socialism, he puts matters in order, through the unexpected assistance of the republic, hides his internal distrust behind the prestige of the Consulta, and tries to isolate the Holy See. A desperate gambler, when he does not stake his vengeance on one card, he stakes his dynasty on it. The gold of France restores order to his finances; her international agreement restores the prestige of Italian diplomacy. The removal of the Triple Alliance, the collaboration with England in the Red Sea, the alliance with Italy to make use of its allies of today and its adversaries of yesterday and to play them against each other. It speaks to the monarchies in the name of the republic, and the courts aid him in his negotiations with France. It is a system of perfect equilibrium in which the Saviour gives nothing and receives everything.

In the Mediterranean, on the Tunis border, the Quai d'Orsay encourages him to round out a colonial domain, and a kindness with no return, thereby alienates from the Quai d'Orsay Turkey, the retention of whose possessions in the integrity of the empire assures the preservation of the French privileges, while a partial depoliticization would increase the power of the other States, without the possibility of any of its fragments ever increasing the territory of the republic.

What brings out clearly the true character of the Italian understanding is that the Consulta, counting on this abandonment and on the slavish following of an anti-national doctrine, is carrying on everywhere its work of direct opposition to the interests of France. Every conflict finds Italy opposed to the republic and on the side of Germany and England. At the time of the Mitylene expedition she conspired at the Sultan's court with France's rivals in the matter of the protectorate. On the occasion of the recent appointment of a Governor of Lebanon in the tangle of intrigues, she voted against M. Constant's French Foreign Office and the Wilhelmstrasse. When the last Italian pilgrimage to Jerusalem took place, the air of triumph of the Quirinal and the joyful comments of its newspapers constantly revealed the secret of her diplomacy, namely, to take the place of the republic and to clip away from its Levantine inheritance.

That is the way the debtor acts, but the creditor seems to be so delighted at his ingratitude that he begs for the chance to go bankrupt if he can only satisfy a whim, the "Western" whim. The Jacobin revenge must be extended to diplomacy, no matter at what price, the foreign policy must be brought into line with the war against the Church and the congregations. It is of no use for self-interest to protest; the order is one which nobody disobeys. And even when this enterprise, which I should call hell, if it were not senseless, the credit of the Quai d'Orsay is strained to the utmost in order to put Russia at the service of the House of Savoy.

It is unfortunately only a beginning. M. Delcasse is making ready for his successor; he is performing a function which will increase with the circumstances. His attitude toward Russia still holds him fast to power, for the French people is attached to the Franco-Russian alliance, which it looks upon as a guarantee. Temporization and diplomacy will precede the real evolution. The "dechlorination" of diplomacy opens the way for juggling off the alliance with the Czar. Does not the Franco-Russian alliance appear on the map of the world as a remnant of clericalism?

The intruder who has brought about the change is the anti-clerical combination. The real reasons for the lack of results from the Franco-Russian alliance and for the two Governments keeping up for months a silent struggle must be sought in these petty preparations. At Constantinople M. Constant, the French Ambassador, opposes M. Sinovieff, the Russian Ambassador, who adds the Czar's revenge to the "treachery" of the republicans. Every negotiation, every affair, brings the diplomacy of the two "friends" into opposition; in Armenia when the Czar decides against France the last stages of the massacre, as was shown by the appointment of the Catholics of Sis, the Primate of Cilicia and Greater Anatolia; in the heart of the Lebanon, at the time of Muzaffer Pasha's election; during the melodramatic episode at Mitylene, when the Russian Government protected Abdul Hamid II. against 44 claims and ordered the withdrawal of the French fleet; in the Persian Gulf by the contribution of French money for the German Bagdad Railroad, which is so contrary to Russian interests.

It is not for nothing that nations become allied, and it is not every one that can afford to be consistent.

New Badges for Building Inspectors.

Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings, issued new official badges to the outside force of the Bureau of Buildings yesterday.

The new badges are of burnished gilt metal, and are handsomer than the old ones. The design is a shield with the municipal coat of arms in the center, surrounded by a sunburst and surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings. A circle of divisions received badges placed with gold, engraved with their names and offices.

New Alpha Delta Phi Officers.

At a meeting of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, held in the clubhouse at 35 West Thirty-third street, on Friday evening, these officers were elected: President, Francis Lynde Steaton; first vice-president, Benjamin W. Frankland; second vice-president, Collin Armstrong; treasurer, Charles May; secretary, Gustavus T. Donnell.

VISITING DOCTOR HELD UP.

Came to See Dr. Lorenz Work and Was Robbed of His Money and Watch.

Dr. Henry Lorenz of Milwaukee, who came to New York several days ago to see Dr. Lorenz operate, came to grief early yesterday morning at the hands of two highway robbers. In the adventure Dr. Lorenz lost \$30, a gold shirt stud and his watch and chain.

The Milwaukee physician has been staying at the Belvedere in Fourth avenue. He dined with some professional friends late Friday night at an East Side restaurant and started to go to his hotel about 1 A. M.

As he passed under the temporary bridge over the sidewalk in front of the German-American Bank at Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, he says, two men, one almost a giant in stature, seized him and pushed him up against the side of the bridge.

The taller of the two men, the doctor says, pushed his elbow under his chin and held him fast, while the shorter man went through his pockets. The doctor's money was distributed in several pockets, but the thieves got it all.

When he was released Dr. Lorenz yelled for help, and his cries were heard by a late Friday night watchman who called Policeman Gaffga. The policeman saw a tall man near the doctor.

"He's one of them," said Dr. Lorenz. Gaffga knelt for the tall man, but the tall man knocked him down. The policeman would have had a hard time of it if the doctor and the watchman hadn't helped him until other policemen got there.

The prisoner, who said he was George May, was taken to the New York police court later. Dr. Lorenz declined to appear as complainant, and as the policeman said he had no evidence against Mulvey, the prisoner was discharged.

"MERCANTILE CASE" FAILS.

Acquittal of Merchant Accused of Getting Credit by False Statement.

The verdict of acquittal in a so-called mercantile case in Judge McMahon's Court of General Sessions last week discouraged the District Attorney's office as to the prospects for other such cases that are pending in actions backed by the Merchants' Association. The case that was tried was against Samuel Harris, of Harris & Meier of Prince street, who was arrested in July, 1901, upon complaint of Joseph Plumb & Co., a fur concern in Mercer street.

Harris was accused of making a false statement concerning his financial status in order to obtain credit for furs. After he got them creditors' proceedings in bankruptcy were begun against him in the United States court, whereupon the United States court ordered the arrest of Harris until July 24. In charging the jury McMahon said that the jury must consider Harris's claim that he would have settled for the furs before his credit expired. Judge McMahon said that the complainant ought to have waited until after July 24. The jury acquitted Harris after an hour's deliberation. The General Sessions Judge said as a rule, adverse to trying cases of this nature, and say they ought to be threshed out in the will courts. The Merchants' Association, on the other hand, is anxious to invoke the criminal arm of the law.

FOUNDER BRADLEY YIELDS.

Asbury Park Will Get Beach Front on Its Own Terms, Practically.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Founder Bradley today consented to alter his propositions for the sale of the Asbury Park beach front and sewer system to the city to suit the views of the City Solicitor and the Common Council.

Asbury Park's Christmas present was the result of a long conference held in the Jersey City office of Lawyer Corbin this afternoon between Mr. Bradley, the lawyers and four members of the City Council, who left here this morning determined to settle the matter once and for all.

Bradley met the committee with a smile of welcome. The Founder was gracefully compliant and disposed to do the right thing by Asbury Park.

Under the new agreement the beach is offered with practically no conditions. The sewers will be sold subject to an agreement giving to Mr. Bradley an outlet for his West Asbury Park sewerage system on a condition that he pay a share of the cost if a new method of sewage disposal is adopted.

The new proposition was presented in Lawyer Corbin's office and were brought to Asbury Park to-night. They will be presented to the City Council for acceptance on Monday night. No further complications are anticipated and the vote to purchase the beach will be unanimous.

The news was received here to-night with great satisfaction, and will add much to the Christmas cheer in Bradleytown next week.

POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL WORK.

1,804 Patients Admitted Free Last Year—New Developments.

The eighteenth annual report of the directors of the Post-Graduate Hospital, just issued, tells of excellent work done, although larger contributions are needed to carry out successfully the plans in the various departments. The largest individual contributions last year were \$25,000 from Mrs. H. N. L. Sherman, \$5,000 from Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and \$5,000 from Nathaniel Whitman.

In the course of the year 1,804 patients occupied free beds and 18,252 were treated free in the dispensary. The year was one of expansion in several respects. A new medical ward was opened in the top of the building. It contains twenty-four beds and is entirely devoted to medical cases.

A new ward, the Hope Ward, was created out of some of the smaller rooms and established through the generosity of Mrs. H. N. L. Sherman. It contains twenty beds. The private rooms have been increased to twenty-two by the change of the building. The ward to another floor, and the servants of the institution have been lodged in another building, especially for more funds for the separation of patients suffering from diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

The establishment of a hospital for the treatment of diseases of the eye alone, they say, would save many thousands of dollars to the taxpayers.

SARAH WATERS'S NEXT OF KIN.

Three Brooklyn Claimants Will Try to Have Wills Set Aside.

There are three claimants in Brooklyn for the \$100,000 left by Mrs. Sarah Ann Waters, whose sudden death last week, Thursday, led to an investigation. The Brooklyn claimants say they are cousins of the deceased and the only next of kin. They will attempt to have the wills set aside on the ground that Mrs. Waters was not in sound mind when she made them.

The new claimants are Mrs. Ida A. Sheridan of 1066 St. Mark's avenue, Mrs. Mary E. Corkery of 1375 Atlantic avenue and Stephen C. Jensen of 1375 Atlantic avenue. Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs are their counsel.

"We have reason to doubt our claims to be valid," said Mr. Fearhake of counsel last night. "We believe we can have the will set aside as not valid. We have asked to be made administrators of the estate. If the will is set aside the next of kin will inherit."

Mrs. Le Brantz might claim to be the next of kin as an adopted daughter, but we cannot find that she was legally adopted. When she was taken from the Home for the Friendless there were no adoption laws in this State. Our clients are undoubtedly the only kin who can inherit."

KEEP MATCHES IN EVERY ROOM.

AND 5-1-2 FEET FROM THE FLOOR—CRIME IF YOU DON'T.

That's What the Explosives Commission Proposes—Misdemeanor, Too, to Let Children Play With Matches—You'll Have to Post a Copy in Your Kitchen.

The Municipal Explosives Commission gave a public hearing yesterday at Fire Headquarters in the matter of a set of tentative regulations which had been made governing the sale and use of matches in the city.

A number of representatives of wholesale grocers and of match manufacturers were present. They agreed in calling ridiculous that part of the regulations which tells people how they must keep and use matches at their homes.

These are the proposed regulations: There shall be a matchbox in each room, placed five and a half feet from the floor, with a receptacle for holding the burnt or lighted ones, to obviate the carrying of matches from one room to another and to prevent the throwing of lighted ones on the floor.

In buildings inhabited by more than one family, where halls are in charge of janitors employed by the house owner, said janitor shall use only safety matches.

Matches in each household shall be kept in a covered earthen or metal receptacle, or in a matchbox on the wall.

Children under 10 years of age shall not be permitted to play with or use matches of any kind.

Many fires occurring in the city of New York are traceable to matches. The universal use of safety matches is therefore recommended.

The violation of these regulations is a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

A printed copy of these household regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the kitchen for room used as such of each household.

The sale of matches to children under 10 years of age is prohibited.

A violation of the regulations governing the sale and use of matches shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable by law.

The other regulations concerned the sale of matches. Samples of the matches to be sold in stores must be submitted to the Fire Commissioner, and there is to be a license fee of \$50. Not more than 100 matches shall be in one box and in no case shall a box contain matches with the heads stuck together. Other requirements are:

All wooden splints shall be sufficiently strong to permit of the match being easily lit and without breaking, and matches shall ignite on scratch surface easily, with little noise and practically without danger of the head flying off.

The match manufacturers objected to nearly every regulation. They said the fact that only 100 matches should be put in a box would not reduce the element of danger and would entail great expense on them for new machinery. Objection was especially made to a proposed regulation that no match should be sold which will ignite by being stepped on. This would prohibit the sale of parlor matches.

The commission decided to consider the matter further before finally adopting the regulations.

TWO KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Freight, Loaded With Christmas Goods, Collided With Coal Engine.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 20.—There was a collision between the "Aurora" freight train and a coal engine on the Central Railroad of New Jersey nine miles west of here last night which resulted in the death of two men and the injury of several others.

The freight passed here running west, thirty minutes late. As it neared the scene of the accident it was observed running at the rate of fifty miles an hour and lost time. At the county line side an empty coal train, also running west, had been sidetracked for an hour to make way for the freight. At the end of an hour the coal train, in compliance with the rules of the Central, resumed its trip. As the engine of the coal train ran out on the main track the fast freight crashed into it and both engines and the freight cars were wrecked.

Both engines were wrecked and thirty freight cars were piled as high as the telegraph poles.

James A. Johnson of Manasquan, the fireman of the freight, was so badly injured that he died in a hospital a few hours later. James A. Becker, of Rockport, Pa., the fireman of the coal train, had been injured and received fatal internal injuries. He was taken to a hospital where he died to-night.

David Sutton, a brakeman, was seriously injured and both engines and the entire crew of the freight train were badly shaken up and bruised.

Although the freight was loaded during the night and part of to-day. The wreck is a costly one. The freight cars were filled with valuable merchandise and Christmas goods, which were scattered along the tracks.

TEN DAYS WASTED.

The Prisoner After Sentence Has a Suggestion to Make.

A grizzled prisoner who pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct was arraigned on Friday before Judge McMahon in the General Sessions. The front of his coat and vest was literally covered with political ribbons and buttons. He had been in the Tombs fourteen days and his manner toward Judge McMahon was that of an intimate and expansive friend. Judge McMahon sentenced him to ten days in the city prison.

"Judge, your Honor," said the old man, "why didn't you do that ten days ago?"

Fire Engines Crash Together.

Two steam fire engines going in opposite directions met yesterday morning on Market street, Newark, while trying to turn into Lawrence street to answer an alarm. Darkness prevented the drivers from seeing quickly the danger they were in. Engine 2 had two horses and Engine 2 had three. One of the shafts of Engine 2 struck the seat of Driver Bob Dickinson of Engine 3 and threw him out between the plunging horses.

Engine 3 ran ahead and calmed the horses. Dickinson was only slightly injured but his engine was unfit for use.

STECK PIANO.

There are few holiday gifts in which so many points must be considered as in the choice of a piano. It should represent a combination of greatest durability with the highest art in workmanship and purity of tone. Trust the judgment of the masters of music who for nearly half a century have recognized the ideal in

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

MERCHANTS SEE THE GOVERNOR.

Want His Aid to Make the Street Railroads Run More Cars—Told of Home Rule.

A deputation from the Merchants' Association called on Gov. Odell yesterday to enlist his aid in the campaign which is being started for the betterment of transit conditions in the rush hours in this city. The Governor expressed himself as heartily in accord with the movement to compel corporations holding franchises from the municipality to render to the public the full measure of the duties incumbent upon them under the terms of their franchises, but said he believed in the principle of home rule and that all such matters should, if possible, be left entirely to the municipal government for adjustment and settlement.

The Governor will refer the whole question as to the rights and obligations of the transportation companies to the Attorney-General for an opinion and to the State Railroad Commission for investigation and report.

The association hopes to arrange a conference with Mayor Low to take place next Tuesday. Meantime Comptroller Grout has been asked by the association for information as to the money now due the city by the transit corporations, either in the form of taxes or of licenses on cars, or any other source, and what steps, if any, have been taken by the city authorities to collect or enforce payment.

Borough President Cantor has been asked to build a great railroad across the country, the use of streets where franchises have either lapsed or have never been granted. Mrs. Mary Trautmann, president of the Woman's Health Protective Association, has written to Mr. Cantor asking him to give the matter of overcrowding of the cars his earnest thought and attention.

100 ST. PAUL WAS STOLEN.

But the Jury Wouldn't Convict Alexander Walter, Jr.

Alexander Walter, Jr., was indicted with Allen Hedges for stealing a stock certificate for 100 shares of St. Paul at 172 on April 16 last from Ames, Swan & Co. of 25 Broad street. The principal witness against him was Hedges, who turned State's evidence and said that he stole the certificate at Walter's instigation and gave it to Walter.

Colgate Fales and Alexander McKay testified that ten minutes after the stock was stolen Walter tried to sell it to them. He didn't succeed, according to Hedges, he took the certificate back to Hedges, who sold it for \$5,000 to a man named Goldschmidt, who gave him a check for the amount.

Hedges got his money in \$1,000 bills and gave two of them to Walter. When Walter was arrested two days later, he was about to buy a house in Brooklyn and had a new thousand-dollar bill. He accounted for it by saying the money was a present from his father, who had just died. He had not collected the money until just before he wanted to buy the house.

WILL BEQUEATHED \$27,000.

But There's Just About Enough to Pay Harvey's Debts and Funeral Expenses.

The will of Alexander Harvey, who died at Albany on Sept. 26, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office of this county. Mr. Harvey disposed of about \$27,000 in bequests, but the petition of the executors, Herbert L. Satterlee of 80 Madison avenue, and John R. Suydam of 414 Madison avenue, says that the estate of the testator does not exceed the amount necessary to pay his debts and funeral expenses.

Mr. Harvey left \$500 each to his executors, and also bequeathed his books to Mr. Satterlee, and an empty coat to Mr. Suydam. The will was signed by Catherine Coit and Sarah Elizabeth Coit, both of Hempstead, England, by the same amount to Mary Coit, daughter of Catherine Coit and Sarah Elizabeth Coit, both of East Aurora, N. Y. Two thousand dollars each were also left to Charlotte E. Coit of Buffalo, Julia Coit of Buffalo, and Emily S. Coit of Buffalo. Several other members of the Coit family were made residuary legatees.

Stores to Be Changed to Public School Class Rooms.

The two-story and basement stores at the northeast corner of Third avenue and Forty-ninth street are to be turned into school class rooms to relieve the overcrowding of the primary schools of the neighborhood.

The building is 30 feet front and 115 feet deep. The basement is to be altered into a playground for boys and girls. The changes will cost the city \$5,000.

Cyrus Brought Heavy Christmas Mails.

When the steamer Cyrus arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool with 2,000 sacks of Christmas mail great relief was expressed at the post office. There is now little fear of a congestion of business resulting from the simultaneous arrival of heavy Christmas mails. All the clerks will work to-day as is usual on the Sunday before Christmas.

JAPANESE ART.

Artistic Holiday Gifts, Japanese Prints, Japanese Rare Pottery, Curios and Bricks-Beac, at moderate prices.

TOZO TAKAYANAGI,

Hartford Building, 41 Union Square West.

STOP THAT RUL.

No more swearing, charging or irritation to tender necks, from collar buttons—Get our "Norb" collar, made of soft, fine and antiseptic, a boon to all men. A blessing to lean ones, and saves the collar, the neck and the shirt from a quarter, currency or stamp. The Stuart Novelty Co., 41 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22.

FURS.

Siberian Squirrel Coats,

\$145.00

Trimmed Persian Lamb Coats,

\$100.00

Bear Muffs and Boas,

\$42.00

Black Lynx Scarfs,

\$28.00

Fox and Aaska Sables,

SCARFS, \$6.75 \$14.50

MUFFS, \$8.50 \$10.00

Tailor-Made Suits.

Silk lined.

Cassimere Mixtures, 26.50

Zibeline and Oxford Mesh, 28.00

Broadway & 19th Street.

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Sozodont

TOOTH POWDER

in a BIG BOX, with new patent-top can. Keeps the dust out, the flavor in. No waste. No spilling. No Grit.

Something New!

HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK

\$753,931 FOR MRS. DURANT ROSE

ESTATE SHE FOUGHT FOR WAS WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

Referee's Report in Her Long Litigation With Her Brother for Her Share of the Property Left by Her Father, Thomas C. Durant—Told Once That the Whole Estate Was \$4,500.

Referee Augustus C. Brown, who was appointed two years ago to take evidence and determine the amount to which Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose was entitled out of the estate of her father, Dr. Thomas C. Durant, one time the president of the credit Mobilier and the founder of the Adirondack Railway company, has determined that her share in the estate amounts now, with interest, to \$753,931, and his report to that effect will shortly be submitted to the Supreme Court for confirmation.

This report marks the culmination of a prolonged and bitter family litigation, the chief actors in which were Mrs. Rose and her brother, William W. Durant. Dr. Durant's interests in the Adirondacks dated back to the early '60s, and he became the owner of vast tracts of land in that region, besides his railway investments. His connection with the credit Mobilier, however, which was organized to build a great railroad across the country, with the help of a Government subsidy, proved disastrous, and his financial difficulties were so great at the time of his death, on Oct. 5, 1885, that he was about to sell all his holdings in the Adirondack Railway. He left a widow, Heloise, and the two children who have been fighting in the courts so bitterly. No will was found, and the son, William Durant, was made administrator. The daughter and widow sued for Europe shortly after Dr. Durant's death, while the son remained here to look after the estate, which was believed to be worth fully \$2,000,000.

From time to time Mrs. Rose received remittances from her brother amounting in all to \$24,000, and by special arrangement with her mother she got an allowance of \$200 a month in addition. This allowance was reduced to \$100 a month, when the dispute between brother and sister first began, and in July 1895 it was stopped altogether. She then took legal action to establish her share in the estate.

William Durant had told her that the whole estate left by her father amounted to but \$4,500, and that expenses had cut this down to \$2,000. Mrs. Rose retained John E. Parsons and Charles S. Davidson. Her brother engaged as counsel Henry W. Simpson and James M. Fiske.

The first trial of the action between brother and sister resulted in a dismissal, but at the second, held in 1899 before Justice Beach, she was declared that Mrs. Rose was entitled to a one-third share in the estate, and her brother was directed to render an accounting from Jan. 1, 1886, when he had taken over the management of the property. William Durant was also adjudged in contempt of court for reporting that the estate amounted to only \$3,000, but he took an appeal and escaped punishment by offering to make a full accounting.

Referee Brown decides that Mrs. Rose's one-third share in the estate amounted to \$426,988. To this sum is added interest from 1886 to 1901 amounting to \$47,993, and further interest from 1891 to date brings the total up to \$753,931. All this share was in stocks and securities of the Adirondack Railway Company, held by the father. The referee also decides that the monthly allowances received by Mrs. Rose were a free gift from her mother and brother, and are not to be debited against her in the accounting.

On the Second Floor

Women's Underwear

of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Gowns, 59c, 75, 98

Drawers, 50c, 69, 95

Corset Covers, 55c, 89, \$1.25

Underskirts of Flannelette, 48c, 75

embroidered and lace trimmed,

French Bath Robes, \$2.85, 3.50, 4.50

of Turkish Toweling,

LACE TURN-OVER COLLARS, 22c

very desirable styles, Value 40c

LIERRE LACE SCARFS, 45c

In cream and white, Value 75c

CREPE DE